

CHILD LIFE CONSERVATION

III—JUNIOR REPUBLICS.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The basic principles of good citizenship are self-reliance, self-reverence, self-government. The earlier these principles are inculcated the better the standard of citizenship—so modern American altruism believes, and it is demonstrating its theory in a most novel fashion. It has established five small "republics" within this great republic, and has ordained that the government of each little republic be left almost entirely in the hands of its "citizens." And who are the citizens of these unique institutions? This is the most interesting point in the whole scheme. They are all children, and they are not the very good children, either, who have been carefully brought up and been made honor-loving and God-fearing in their lives. These children are the ones that an ever-critical society might be willing to pronounce failures. They are the children whom parents have found unmanageable, whom juvenile courts have found in need of better training before the parole may be lifted, whom the board of children's guardians have decided to remove from improper surroundings.

New York, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and California have each one of these unique republics, and the prospects are that more will be created as public interest in the work is aroused. It is the belief of many progressive pedagogues that through the study of republics the best preventive and curative means of crime in juveniles will ultimately be found. The Maryland republic, known as the National Juvenile Republic, is expected to shortly become a model one for the nation, and on its principles others will be built.

The National Junior Republic is north of Annapolis, in Maryland, accessible to both Washington and Baltimore, from which cities its population is chiefly drawn. It has 144 acres of good farm land, the gift of the late Maj. Charles Newbold, in memory of his little son. In the midst of this farm is a wooded knoll. On this the buildings are placed. There are three good-sized buildings—the citizens' hotel, the boys' hotel, and the school with the gymnasium above it. There are smaller auxiliary buildings, such as the jail and printing office, the engine house, the carpenter and blacksmith shops, the smokehouse, stables, and barn. The citizens' hotel comprises fifty-four boys and two girls, with resident adult superintendents, matrons and teachers who have supervision over them.

These fifty-six children live under laws which they themselves have enacted and which they themselves enforce. Their laws are based on those of the State of Maryland, and their system of government is based on that of the national government. By popular vote they elect a president and vice president every year. The president appoints a secretary of state, a secretary of the treasury, an attorney general, a judge, and the police commissioners. The police commissioners in turn appoint the police, and the judge appoints the court officials. There is a general assembly, for whose members all citizens may vote. The right of suffrage is extended to girls in these unique republics, and it has been claimed that their interest and integrity in the matter of government and legislation are big arguments for the extension of the ballot to the grown-up women of the big republic outside.

Every member of this republic must be self-supporting. The law is that he who eats must earn his food, he who wears must earn his clothes, he who works must earn his money. So there are farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, cooks, laundry workers, hostlers, dairymen, road-makers, and dozens of other professions or trades in the National Junior Republic. Each worker earns a stated wage a day, which is paid to him in the coin of his realm—aluminum money, that is exchangeable at the end of his stay for good American money. There can be no loafers or idlers, because there is a law against vagrancy. The idler is promptly arrested, tried, and put to work at ditch digging and given the plainest food. Work is offered him, and he may choose the kind he likes, but he must not idly away his time. Education is compulsory and attendance for half of every school day is required. For attending school each citizen is paid wages just as if he were working at some trade. This institution, like the others of its kind, is supported by private philanthropy, though more than once the matter has been brought to the attention of Congress, asking that an appropriation be made for its support. It is a big prevention against crime, mendacity, and incompetency.

There is no corporal punishment by the officials of the republics. The citizens make the laws, and their representatives enforce them. Smoking, desertion, fighting, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy are the leading offenses. Boy police arrest the offenders, a boy judge tries them before a jury, and if they are convicted of a crime and sentenced to prison, they are put into convict clothes of striped bed ticking and put to work under boy guards at hard labor.

The first president of the National Junior Republic was the ex-leader of a tough Bowery gang, but the very gifts of leadership and energy that made him a hero there were diverted into new lines, with better ideals, and he made a great success of his high position. Even the president in these republics is not immune from arrest. This same first president was once seen to throw an empty cigarette box into the grass, just after he had signed the law that made cigarette smoking an offense. An eagle-eyed officer secured the box, summoned others, and they caught the suspected president and sniffed his breath to determine if he had been smoking. The evidence so gleaned seemed to indicate that he had, and he was tried. Here comes the cleverness of the little fellows. One found out through a lawyer that according to the Maryland law the smelling of the breath cannot be accepted as evidence. The boy offered this in his client's favor, and the president was cleared. He sobbed aloud with relief, did this young president, erstwhile outcast and street gamin from the Bowery, and became then and there a proud, loyal citizen. He has been through college since then, and is now making his own way in the world.

These republics arouse in their young citizens certain characteristics that were never accredited to them before. But who had ever told them that a boy should know the laws of his State? Who ever told them that they could interpret these laws or model like laws for their own government? Who had ever told them that they could be self-respecting and self-supporting? Who had ever given them positions of trust, or had ever appealed to the spirit of nobility that is dormant in every human being? The republics were the first to do it, and whenever they have placed confidence in these

fellows—boys of from twelve to twenty—one as a rule—they have rarely found that confidence abused.

These "citizens" have had the same problems to meet in their little republic that the grown-ups have had to meet in the big one outside. They have wrestled with a fluctuating currency, they have mastered the creed of taxation, they have levied income and poll taxes and they have enacted protective tariff measures. They have wrestled, too, with the labor question. Once, in the George Junior Republic of New York, the young citizens posted themselves on the New Zealand eight-hour system. It seemed particularly fine, so the legislature met and enacted a similar law. The day it went into effect the republic arose at 5:30, the girls cooked breakfast and the boys did their various tasks until dinner. After dinner they went to work again, but knocked off early in the afternoon. At supper time they assembled to find the dining-room and kitchen empty, with never a crumb in sight. The eight-hour law had applied also to the girls and their domestic helpers. A supperless night caused an extra session of the legislature to be called early next day, and the obnoxious law was repealed.

In these republics certain boys lease the hotels, employ help, and board the others. Usually there are three grades of these hotels, and ambition makes a fellow want to work hard enough to eat at the best. The merchants are citizens, and there has been little chance of a monopoly of any one industry so far, for, as in the case of the boy who cornered the market in blacking and charged twenty-five cents a shine, the legislature promptly put a prohibitive tariff on it.

To-morrow—Conservation of Child Life.—The Children's Theater.

SAW WOOD.

Sometimes the saw is dull and squeaks like thunder, the wood is crooked grained and full of knots; sometimes the sawbuck creaks and falls from under, and trouble seems to come in wholesale lots. And 't'other man, the gent across the alley, is sawing pine that cuts as slick as lard; he jolies you with merry quip and sally, which makes your stunt seem doubly, trebly hard. But keep at work—don't waste your time in jawing! Saw wood, saw wood, and never raise a whine. The other chap to-morrow may be sawing elm knots while you are carving Norway pine.

WALT MASON.

WESTERN RESERVE MENDINED

Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President of University, Makes an Address.

Gives Alumni Pleading Information of Million-dollar Increase in Endowment Fund.

Wondering alumni of Western Reserve University heard its president, Dr. Charles F. Thwing, tell of students abolishing hazing, at the annual dinner of W. R. U. Washington alumni, given at the Tea Cup Inn last night.

William E. Curtis, the correspondent, suggested sadly that times had changed since he was a student, and students, too, apparently. Dr. Thwing explained that the miracle had been wrought by the organization of a students' council, the establishment of which the faculty promoted, and that the students' council had begun by relieving the ever incorrigible sophomores from their time honored authority over the freshmen.

The faculty of the Cleveland, Ohio, college, Dr. Thwing said, had discovered that the students' council could be safely trusted with many problems which college faculties have heretofore handled exclusively.

President Thwing gave the Washington alumni pleading information of a million-dollar increase in the endowment fund in the last few years. He spoke of the newly established department of political science and government, an experiment in fitting students for a government career, especially in the consular and diplomatic services. The speaker explained that this department does not guarantee to make politicians out of students, but it is supposed to fit graduates to meet the duties of citizenship in intelligent fashion. The work done ranges from marking ballots to the elements of international law and British politics.

Among those present were the following: W. H. Baldwin, F. C. Bryan, A. B. Bushnell, A. B. Crotty, W. E. Curtis, A. W. Davidson, J. H. DeLinger, J. A. Dykes, R. S. Gehr, O. G. Tamscher, E. McKelvey, J. A. Robertson, Dr. L. A. Sadler, P. Stahl, O. P. P. Vitz, T. L. Mead, Jr., and Dr. C. F. Thwing.

CROWDS OF WAITING SCHOOL CHILDREN AT NATIONAL THEATER.



Partial view of line of High School pupils waiting to get tickets to Robert Mantell's special performance of "King Lear" at the National Theater last night.

blackening, and the citizens of the republic went with unshined shoes until the monopolist came to terms.

A respect for the republic and the principles of honor and manliness that it represents is somewhere soon indicated in each citizen. Perhaps it is because he has a pride in having helped to make it. At any rate, boys who have deserted have more than once come back of their own will. Recently one walked eighteen miles to give himself up again to the boy officers of the National Junior Republic. He had learned that vagrancy and inaction were a disgrace, and he preferred to finish his course in the republic to going to the bad on the outside.

The junior republic had its origin with William R. George, of Freeville, N. Y., in 1890. He had been taking boys and girls from the New York slums to his country home every summer, where they lived at the expense of the community. After four summers' experience, he thought it all over. The children were learning to be selfish and greedy. They were learning nothing else, and there were better things to know. So Mr. George announced that all who ate or got clothes must work. Of course, there was mutiny, but one by one the children fell in with his ideas. He had freely administered corporal punishment, with little moral betterment. So he instituted trial by jury, and appointed his worst boy as sheriff to see that the decree of the jury was carried out. He found that law-breakers can be turned into the best of the world needs a chance to become industrious, intelligent, and helpful, and he meant his new institution to offer that chance.

From the New York Republic alone 500 or more boys and girls have gone out into the world. Of these eight have failed and two or three have not been traced. The rest have made good in college, in university, in business, or in agriculture. And remember, these republics are composed of the incorrigibles, the drift wood of the child world. A visitor once asked a little girl in a junior republic: "What do you little citizens possess that we older persons do not?" And the child answered: "Self-control." There is a big idea behind that answer.

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MISS JARVIS A BRIDE

Becomes Mrs. Preston Gibson in Handsome Wedding.

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF GUESTS

Ceremony Performed in Vermont Avenue Home of Bride's Grandmother by the Rev. Charles Wood. Beautiful Decorations of Southern Smilax, Lilies, and Other Flowers.

One of the handsomest weddings ever witnessed in Washington was that yesterday afternoon of Miss Grace McMillan Jarvis, granddaughter of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan, and Mr. Preston Gibson, son of the late Senator Randall Lee Gibson, of Louisiana. The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride's grandmother, in Vermont avenue, at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a distinguished company of guests and relatives.

The main entrance of the mansion was closed and the guests entered through the roomy basement, where their wraps were removed. The main floor was in bridal array, with the floors covered with snowy linen, and the decorations in the main hall were of green and white. The stairways were festooned with Southern smilax, and huge bunches of Anemone lilies, surmounted with tall bunches of forsythia, were placed like sentinels at intervals on the banisters and over the mantels and in the corners of the rooms. The mantels were banked with fairies ferns, and the doorways were festooned with smilax.

Bridal Party in Advance.

The main drawing-room, where the ceremony was performed, was in the same decorations, the bridal party standing in the roomy alcove, where an improvised altar was erected. The mantel was banked with ferns and formed a mass of green, with a broad frame of elken lattice was fitted about the mantel, which was studded with lilies. Upon the mantel shelf was a thick row of pink roses, which gave a charming bit of color to the decoration. The posts which marked the alcove were festooned with asparagus vine and white satin ribbons, with here and there a bunch of Bride roses, with a few of the pink roses. Above the alcove was a huge true lover's knot of white satin ribbons, extending to the walls on either side, forming one of the possible decorations.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant.

The bride entered the drawing-room alone through an aisle marked with white ribbons from the stairway. She was given in marriage by her grandmother, with whom she has made her home since the death of her mother. She was attended by Miss Virginia Frew, of Pittsburgh, an maid of honor; Miss Constance Hoyt, Miss Martha Cameron, and Miss Carrie Louise Dunn, of this city; Miss Fanny Hanna, of Cleveland; Miss Gladys Cromwell, of New York, and Miss Winifred King, of Pittsburgh, as bridesmaids.

Gown of Ivory Satin. Mr. Gibson's best man was his brother, Mr. Richardson Gibson, of Lexington, Ky., and Chicago, and the ushers were Mr. Ral Parr, of Baltimore; Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. Paul Rainey, Mr. Francis Hamilton, all of New York; Mr. Francis King Walnwright, of Philadelphia; Mr. Wally W. Keith, of Baltimore, formerly of Chicago; Mr. Clarence Moore, Mr. Larz Anderson, Mr. William R. Hitt, and Mr. Edward McLean, all of this city.

The bride's gown was a striking one of heavy ivory satin, made in the directoire fashion, very long and very narrow, with the left side almost completely hidden by white tulle, and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of rich pink roses, with an edge of forget-me-nots. The maids wore gowns of pale pink tulle over pink, with pink tulle hats and large muffs of delicate gray tulle with ruffles, and a bunch of pink roses in their centers. Their only ornaments were pink pins of forget-me-nots, the gift of the bride.

After a wedding journey, Mr. Gibson and his bride will return to spend the remainder of the season with Mrs. McMillan, going later to their Virginia home.

The List of Guests.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Ben All Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Dalingerfeld, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. George Ewing; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jaynes, and Mr. Ral Parr, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Francis King Walnwright and Mr. Richard Elkins, of Philadelphia; the Italian Ambassador and Baroness des Planches, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the French Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. George Dewey, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich and the Misses Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Crane, Senator and Mrs. Watson, the Misses Wetmore, former Secretary of State Mr. Elihu Root, Senator and Mrs.

Funeral of Mrs. Fitzpatrick. Funeral rites for Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, who died at her home, 1802 Rhode Island avenue, Sunday morning, after a brief illness, were held yesterday morning at St. Matthew's Church, by Father Buckley. Interment took place at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was the widow of Bernard Fitzpatrick, who was formerly a Washington merchant, and is survived by three daughters—Mrs. M. P. Sullivan, Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, and Miss Mattie Fitzpatrick. Mrs. Fitzpatrick was seventy-four years old, and had been an attendant at St. Matthew's Church for more than forty-five years.

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IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

Continued from Page Five.

hues. The bride and bridegroom left after the reception for a short bridal tour, after which they will be at home in Morgantown, W. Va.

The bride wore a traveling gown of taupe broadcloth with toque, collar, and muff of dark fur. The bride and bridegroom first met at a luncheon given last spring in honor of Gov.-elect Glasscock and Senator and Mrs. Scott at Berkeley Springs.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazier is a daughter of Eugene Van Rensselaer and Sarah Ponton Van Rensselaer. Her father is a member of the famous New York family of that name, and yesterday's bride was born in the old manor house at Albany.

Her mother is a daughter of the Pendleton family of Virginia, which has long been prominent at Berkeley Springs.

Gen. Frazier is himself a descendant of the Carroll family of Maryland, and lives at Morgantown, W. Va., where he is well known, both in political and business circles.

The bride and her parents have been for some time this winter at Stoneleigh Court, in this city.

Senator Keen, of New Jersey, and his sisters, the Misses Keen, entertained at a large and brilliant reception last evening in their home, corner I and Seventeenth streets.

The house was beautifully decorated with potted plants, and an orchestra, stationed in the inclosed veranda, played throughout the evening. Miss Keen received the guests with her brother, and a buffet supper was served in the dining-room.

The guests included the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and their wives. The guests from numbers of the dinner parties of the evening went to the reception later.

Senator and Mrs. Briggs entertained a large dinner company last evening in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, who were not present, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Fairbanks' brother.

Miss Mary Whitney De Lashmutt, daughter of Mrs. Grace M. De Lashmutt, of Georgetown, was married last evening to Mr. Roger Moore Stuart. The ceremony was performed at 7:30 o'clock in Christ Church, Georgetown, by Rev. James Blake, rector, assisted by Rev. William Tayloe Snyder, rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Frances De Lashmutt, and her maid of honor, Mrs. Gordon Finney, and Mr. Erskine Gordon.

Mr. Thorn Bradley, the bride's uncle, gave her in marriage. A reception followed in the home of the bride's mother for the bridal party and the relatives only.

The bride wore a handsome empire gown of rich white messaline, trimmed with duchesse lace. She wore a veil of tulle, held with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor wore white point d'esprit over pink messaline, and carried Killarney roses.

The church was decorated with palms and bunches of marguerites and Anemone lilies. The decorations at the house were the same, with pink added in the dining-room.

The bride's mother wore a gown of lilac crepe de chine, trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried Parma violets. Mrs. F. W. Moffatt, grandmother of the bride, wore black crepe de chine, trimmed with jets and point lace, and Mrs. Thomas A. Bradley, aunt of the bride, wore pink canton crepe, and carried Killarney roses.

The bride and bridegroom left on a late train for their wedding trip, and after a fortnight will return to Washington and be for a while with the bride's mother.

The Theta Psi Sorority of the Eastern High School will receive Saturday, February 27, from 4 until 8 o'clock. The reception will be in honor of Miss Mabel Hawes, and will be held at 902 East Capitol street. All friends of the sorority are cordially invited.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron has been quite ill with pneumonia at her residence in V street.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Ruff have cards out for the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Chandler Ruff, and Mr. Raymond Ely Perrine. The ceremony will be performed in St. Margaret's Church on the evening of March 3.

PUPILS ATTEND THEATER.

Guests of Robert Mantell as "King Lear" at the National.

When Robert Mantell made his appearance last night in "King Lear" at the National Theater, he was greeted with applause by 500 pupils of Shakespeare of the Central, Western, Eastern, and Business high schools, and the McKinley Manual Training School, as well as the principals and members of the board of education who were included in the invitation.

Mr. Mantell, following a custom of years, arranged for the students to attend the performance which is known theatrically as "High School Night."

Among the principals and teachers present were Mr. Emory M. Wilson, Central High School; Dr. George E. Myers, McKinley Manual Training School; Mr. Allan Davis, Business High School; Miss E. C. Westcott, Western High School; Dr. W. S. Small, Eastern High School; Miss A. M. Goding, Normal School No. 1, and the following representatives of the board of education: Mr. Harry O. Hine, secretary; Mr. R. O. Wilmarth, acting secretary; Benjamin Parkhurst, Miss M. E. Bishop, Miss A. M. Simonton, R. L. Tilley, Mrs. Edna K. Busbee, and Mr. Harry English.

Many teachers from the six high schools were seen in the audience.

When you have lost or found anything, telephone an advertisement to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

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